

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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Vol VI No 104

30 May 1985

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MEXICAN PRESIDENT OPENS DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM

FL290650 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1950 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Today, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid reiterated Mexico's pacifist position and called upon members of the world's legislatures to help identify ways to limit arms production and trade and reduce arms stocks, and to add their voices to the universal demand for concord and peace. When he inaugurated the interparliamentary conventional weapons disarmament symposium this morning, the Mexican chief executive said that the \$1.5 million spent every minute on arms production could alleviate the hunger and misery that overwhelms a large part of the world's population.

During the ceremony, the Mexican head of state said the arms race is an attack against the security of all states and undermines the bases of international law. He underscored the fact that it endangers world peace, and enormous material and human resources are squandered that should be used for development instead of to cause death. He said Mexico has affirmed its unflagging will to cooperate with the international community in the search for an equitable order among states, based on the respect for law as the irreplaceable basis of universal peace. He said Mexico's position in the most diverse regional conflicts has not varied, and he is convinced that generalized war in Central America must be avoided. Such a war would have grave consequences of every kind for all the peoples of the region, he said.

He said the Mexican Congress has reiterated that it is necessary to seek through reason appropriate paths for the restoration of stability in the zone, and expressed his confidence that the legislators attending this symposium will add their voices to the universal demand for harmony and peace. He said the Mexican position on disarmament is neither ingenuous nor simplistic. The absurd competition in nuclear weapons threatens the survival of humanity today, and slowing or reversing the arms race is an unavoidable duty. He underscored the fact that this matter is not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the superpowers, although dialogue and negotiation between them is indispensable if nuclear disarmament is to be achieved. He said it is urgent to take specific steps to reduce the danger of a nuclear war but it is not possible to ignore the danger implicit in the growing accumulation of conventional weapons, even in developing countries. He said that more than three-quarters of the \$800 billion spent [no time period given] on war are used to increase stocks of conventional weapons.

He said the Mexican Government has always favored measures to end the conventional weapons arms race. He said Mexico is keeping its pledge to seek at the regional and world levels viable formulas for conventional weapons disarmament. He underscored his certainty that the dialogue beginning today in this capital will contribute to finding alternatives that limit the production and sale of such weapons and reduce the arsenals that have been accumulated.

De la Madrid said there is no genuine security for nations without genuine development. Both the nuclear and the conventional weapons race distort the already fragile world economy, lowering the standard of living of the peoples. He reminded the legislators of Mexico's position in New Delhi and referred to the close relationship between disarmament and development. Ending the arms race implies the establishment of stronger economic relations between the states. More can be done for peace by halting the arms race.

He said the legislators have the responsibility of contributing to the validity of international law and the peaceful coexistence of all states. Stopping the irrational accumulation of destructive forces is a necessary premise for world order. He said Mexico reiterates its unflagging support for the world disarmament campaign and the permanent pacifist vocation because Mexico loves peace and bases its foreign policy on norms of universal validity that makes international solidarity possible on stable constructive

bases. For this reason, Mexico unwaveringly defends the principles of nonintervention, self-determination of the peoples, legal equality of the states, peaceful solutions of controversies, and international cooperation for development, he concluded. Representatives from approximately 100 countries are attending this symposium, which will end on 31 May, in this capital.

#### Nicaraguan Representative Comments

FL262041 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1805 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 26 May (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan National Assembly Chairman Ray Hooker today said he favored reduction of all kinds of weapons in the Central American region in order to achieve lasting peace. Upon his arrival to this capital, where he will participate in a conventional arms disarmament symposium, he said Nicaragua is willing to sign a peace agreement any time to reach economic, political, and social stability in Central America. He asserted that the only thing poor and oppressed countries have is their honor; hence, they will defend it at any price until the end. He said a satisfactory solution needs to be sought through dialogue to guarantee Latin America and the rest of the world's honor. He talked about resumption of talks between the United States and Nicaragua and said his country has always expressed its willingness to reestablish talks, as it prefers political dialogue over confrontations. Hooker said the situation the Nicaraguan people are presently facing is difficult but stressed that Nicaragua will overcome U.S. pressures because reason and dialogue always prevail over war. The Nicaraguan National Assembly Chairman pointed out that despite Mexico's foreign policy problems it has contributed to the solution of Nicaraguan conflicts.

#### Says U.S. Forces Arms Purchase

FL290820 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua buys \$200 million worth of defensive armament annually to protect itself from the pressures of the U.S. Government, Ray Hooker, head of the Sandinist delegation to the interparliamentary conventional weapons disarmament symposium, said here. The delegate said U.S. attacks on the Sandinist people and the support it gives the 15,000 counterrevolutionaries have forced the Nicaraguan Government to acquire defensive, not offensive, weapons to protect itself from the attacks. He said that despite the fact that the Nicaraguan people need the foreign exchange [spent on weapons] to invest it and buy agricultural equipment needed for food production, their sovereignty is of the greatest importance. The Sandinist people will fight in defense of their sovereignty and their borders, which are surrounded by U.S. military bases. The Sandinist government spends more than 50 percent of its budget on the defense of its territory, or an estimated half of the \$400 million annually it earns from exports. Nicaragua is burdened by a lack of foreign exchange but must spend that amount on the arms it needs to protect itself. The Sandinist government totally supports disarmament as formulated by the Contadora Group, whereby each country that disarms receives guarantees, Hooker said.

#### Presents Embargo Appeal

PA291512 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Mexico City -- A Nicaraguan appeal calling on the world's parliaments to condemn the trade embargo that the United States has imposed on Nicaragua was well received at a disarmament symposium here on conventional weapons. The appeal by the Nicaraguan delegation at the symposium points out that the coercive measure by the United States represents a grave precedent on the use of economic pressure as a political weapon.

The economic and commercial blockade decreed by the Reagan administration violates the right to self-determination, sovereignty, and the elemental principles of normal international coexistence. This is stated in a resolution presented by the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Deputy Ray Hooker.

#### Cuban Delegate Comments

FL291635 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1545 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 29 May (NOTIMEX) -- Cuba is in favor of bilateral disarmament, total disarmament that touches the consciences of all men, Cuban Deputy Eduardo Ordaz has asserted here. Havana's representative at the interparliamentary conventional weapons disarmament symposium added that the role of those transnational companies that sell weapons must also be reviewed at this forum. Further on, he said that only if the United States agrees to hold a dialogue and discuss and review the arms race problem will solutions be found to this dangerous matter. However, he expressed doubts that the Reagan administration will admit the danger posed by the arms race, as it is the main protagonist of the war imposed on small countries that love freedom and the self-determination of their peoples.

The Cuban deputy also criticized the performance of Ronald Reagan's administration, which he accused of engaging in blackmail, and described as false and deceitful. He also stressed that the day the United States stops attacking small free countries, the Central American crisis will be over. Ordaz defended Cuba's decision to send military advisers to some of the area countries by explaining that this has been done in accordance with existing bilateral cooperation agreements between Cuba and those countries.

#### Soviet Envoy on Weapons Sales

FL291613 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Soviet Union has voiced its opposition to the sale of conventional weapons, warning that the arms race will be stepped up in outer space in the next few years. Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev stressed that his country endorses the efforts to reach an agreement banning various kinds of conventional weapons. He added that the 1978 negotiations to ban weapons sales were suspended for reasons beyond the participating governments' control. He stressed the need to ban arms displays and construction in outer space because otherwise new types of weapons will be sold without public awareness. Sergeyev later reiterated his country's support for the major goals of the interparliamentary conventional weapons symposium which opened today in this capital. He also stressed support for direct negotiations aimed at reducing the number of weapons. The USSR will make its contribution to the reduction of those weapons, the foreign diplomat continued.

Once again he said it is the Soviet Union's impression that the United States will try to display its space weapons shortly, a development that would pose a danger to mankind. The Soviet diplomat refused to comment on a possible cancellation of Soviet arms shipments to countries such as Nicaragua or Cuba, saying that the United States was the first to unleash an arms buildup among the area countries when it invested several million dollars in equipment.

The Soviet Union, he said, feels that an independent country is entitled to arm itself in order to prevent foreign interference in its domestic affairs and defend its sovereignty.

Finally, he said that the USSR will support Nicaragua economically, especially at these crucial moments for the Sandinist government, which has been accused of receiving socialist aid. This, he said, is an example of perverse logic.

GOVERNMENT DENIES FRG NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY300138 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2303 GMT 29 May 85

["Text" of communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship in Buenos Aires on 29 May]

[Text] The Foreign Relations and Worship Ministry denies the report carried in a newspaper today that the FRG has supplied Argentina technology for the production of plutonium. The National Atomic Energy Commission is building a pilot plant for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel with the intention of carrying forward a program to expand the energy capacity of Argentina's uranium resources utilized in the nuclear-powered plants. This is one of the possible options to recycle spent fuel and consequently, expand the country's uranium reserves. It should also be noted that the pilot plant, which is the first stage in this program, is not yet in operation. This national technological development is being carried out without any foreign assistance. Furthermore, the Foreign Relations and Worship Ministry reiterates once more that the entire Argentine nuclear program has an exclusively peaceful character.

AIR FORCE SUPPORTS SALE OF PLANES TO IRAQ

PY291720 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1257 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May (NA) -- Colonel Jose Antonio Julia, secretary general of the Air Force, stated today that the Foreign Ministry must decide whether it is "politically suitable or not" at this moment to sell Argentine-made Pucara planes to Iraq, although he added that the operation will be advantageous for the Air Force "to promote the development of production." Colonel Julia added: "From our point of view, the sale of these planes will be very advantageous, especially for the investment in the development and production of the IA-63, which is our new project. We should sell to Iraq or any other country in the world, although this decision should not be made by the Air Force due to its political connotations."

The Air Force secretary general made these remarks to Radio Mitre in explaining the statement made by the Air Force chief of staff, Brigadier General Horacio Crespo, that the sale "must definitely be carried out because otherwise the problems will increase." Julia stated that "what Brig Gen Crespo wanted to say is that the factories must somehow export their products to progress to the level of Israel, or any other arms-exporting country."

He said that "since our internal consumption is not going to increase, we need to export to give a push to production." He added: "The Air Force supplies technical explanations, and we feel that it is important to export the airplanes, but it is not up to us to decide to which countries to export."

Julio stated that the first sales operation of Argentine-made Pucara planes was carried out last year with Uruguay. "This was made public, and constituted the first step in this regard," he stated. He explained that "an initial shipment of 20 planes is under discussion, and that the Air Force has already given its technical opinion regarding costs. The Defense Ministry then had to make a decision, and now the subject is awaiting a decision by the Foreign Ministry." Julia concluded by saying that it is up to the Foreign Ministry "to decide whether it is politically suitable or not to sell the airplanes, and the operation will be made based on that decision," although he added that "for the Air Force it will be advantageous to promote development in the area."

INTERIOR MINISTER ON U.S. AID TO FIGHT DRUGS

PY212140 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpts] According to information disclosed this morning by Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez Salazar, the U.S. Government has formally offered the Bolivian Government economic aid to fight drug trafficking. The U.S. ambassador to La Paz, Edwin Corr, yesterday informed the Bolivian Government of this proposal and disclosed that the documents implementing the program would be signed in the next few hours. The minister also referred to some press reports that stated that Bolivia could become a sanctuary for terrorism due to its sociopolitical situation.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] international terrorism exists throughout the world, but fortunately, here in Bolivia we still do not have a problem of international terrorism. It seems that some people want to choose Bolivia as the springboard to launch certain efforts against the democratic government. I believe that the wisest thing would be to make a firm and calm evaluation. The democratic life in this country is benefiting all the people and I think that the people will defend their interests. The Bolivians, in an unselfish manner, will elect a democratic government next July, which will not allow any terrorist group to enter the country and turn it into a sanctuary for terrorism. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES CHIEF SUPPORTS 14 JULY ELECTIONS

PY251752 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces will be impartial in the upcoming 14 July elections, Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya has stated. Gen Sejas Tordoya yesterday delivered a long speech at a ceremony held to mark the 156th anniversary of the Office of Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, which was originally called the General Staff. The ceremony was attended by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, several cabinet ministers, members of the military high command, and special guests.

Gen Sejas reiterated the absolute, unshakable impartiality of the Armed Forces in the upcoming 14 July elections and added that they will guarantee the honesty of the elections so that the sovereign will of the people will be respected. Although we may have few good qualities and many shortcomings, we have never wavered in our sincere support of democracy, Gen Sejas said. He also condemned actions taken by some sectors to undermine the Armed Forces' prestige.

Commenting on the country's political and socioeconomic situation, Sejas noted that amid the widespread crisis the Armed Forces must primarily focus their efforts on defending all national sectors. Regarding the political situation, Sejas noted the proliferation of party labels and slates. In view of this, he urged all those presidential candidates who obtained few votes in previous elections to act with self-denial and generosity and withdraw their candidacies. Thus, he said, the voters will be able to focus their attention on those candidates who are more competent for the job and have a greater popular following. Sejas also warned political, economic, and social organizations engaged in political gambling that they are endangering the nation itself. In conclusion, he urged all military officers to continue to devote their efforts to promoting social well-being.

The following officers were decorated during the ceremony held yesterday morning at the parade ground of the Miraflores Headquarters: Generals Raul Lopez Leyton, Walter Antezana, Oscar Villa Urioste, and Elias Gutierrez; Admiral Jose Antonio Ona Costa; Generals Gonzalo Saavedra Espinoza and (Jorge Durea); and Navy Captain Douglas Estremadoiro.

U.S. ALLEGEDLY 'MEDDLING' IN ELECTION AGREEMENT

PY281925 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 May (AFP) -- Humberto Montero Mur, former industry and commerce minister of President Siles Zuazo, today revealed in Cochabamba (central part of the country) that the United States imposed on Bolivia a decision that the elections initially scheduled for May 1986 be held 1 year in advance, thus shamelessly intervening in Bolivian affairs. The new election date was decided at a top-level meeting sponsored by the Catholic Church, with the participation of presidential delegates, political party leaders, and congressional representatives. According to analysts, this measure has helped to alleviate the acute political, economic, and social conflicts affecting the country, conflicts threatening to disrupt the democratic process. Montero Mur's report is the first revelation of presumed U.S. meddling in the agreement.

MNRI Leader Dismisses Claim

PY291335 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Federico Alvarez Plata, former interior minister and one of the main leaders of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], has dismissed a statement by former industry and commerce minister, Hugo Montero Mur, who said that the United States imposed on Bolivia a decision that the elections be held 1 year in advance. Federico Alvarez Plata said that there was no such imposition and that the former industry and commerce minister is quite aware of this. Alvarez Plata said that Montero Mur's attitude is completely irrational.

COCHABAMBA PARALYZED BY GENERAL STRIKE

PY282247 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1839 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 28 May (TELAM) -- Cochabamba, the third largest Bolivian department, remained completely paralyzed today as a result of the general strike organized by the civic action committee that groups all sectors of the Cochabamba population. Freddy Aranibar, president of the committee, this afternoon confirmed that the industrial, commercial, banking, and transport sectors as well as all other activities were paralyzed. He added that this measure could spread if President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government does not meet the people's demands regarding a series of Cochabamba development projects. Aranibar stated that if by noon the government does not heed the requests, the electricity supply will be cut off to the Corani hydroelectric plant. This measure will mainly affect the Bolivian mining centers. The requests by the committee to Siles Zuazo's administration refer, among other issues, to the acquisition of land to enlarge the Cochabamba airport, foreign currency for the Cochabamba industrial sector, the construction of a highway to Beni Department, acquisition of tractors for the peasants, and funds for oil prospecting in Chapare and for the construction of a hydroelectric dam in Misicuni. A popular protest was attempted about 10 days ago to demand the fulfillment of the request to complete the construction of some sport centers. On that occasion all sport events were paralyzed, thus preventing a series of tournaments. The current strike began at 0000 today and affects the entire country since Cochabamba is considered Bolivia's main air traffic center. Today, all activities at the airport were paralyzed. All highways and railways that connect Cochabamba with the rest of the country have been blocked and the pumping of natural gas to Oruro and La Paz Departments has been suspended. During the last negotiations held with the government at dawn today, after the general strike began, the committee representatives and Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez failed to reach an agreement. Sources close to President Siles Zuazo this afternoon asserted that it is possible that a ministry commission may be sent to Cochabamba to seek a solution to the serious conflict that threatens to spread as of tomorrow, as has been announced by Freddy Aranibar.

TALKS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION TERMED DIFFICULT

PY291455 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 May 85 p 20

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil wants to increase its exports of steel products to the Soviet Union, but the Soviet Union only wants to sell its technology to Brazil. With the two sides having completely different interests, the talks held yesterday between the Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy Georgiy Sergeyev and the Brazilian representatives made up of Industry and Commerce Minister Roberto Gusmao and Brazilian Iron and Steel, Inc. President Amaro Lanari Jr were not easy. At the end of the negotiations, the Soviet delegation invited representatives from state and private Brazilian enterprises to visit the Soviet Union to become acquainted with Soviet iron and steel technology. Regarding the purchase of Brazilian steel, Sergeyev stated that this activity is not under the jurisdiction of his department. "Trade with the Soviet Union is so complicated that we purchase its technology through Italy or Japan. And perhaps the Soviet Union purchases our steel through Germany or other countries," Lanari Jr stated after the meeting. Between January and April, Brazil exported steel products worth \$216 million, \$2.5 million of which were sold to the Soviet Union.

LABOR MINISTER PROPOSES NEW STRIKE LAW

PY241927 Rio de Janeiro O LOBO in Portuguese 23 May 85 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- A stimulus for collective bargaining, the debureaucratization of the proceedings for declaring strikes, and the abrogation of Decree Law 1632, which bans strikes in basic and public services, are the main innovations of the new draft bill on strikes that Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto on 22 May handed to President Jose Sarney. Thirteen services are now considered essential, and the new law will have to maintain this concept for some of them among them hospital services and public transportation. Public servants will still be subject to the statute.

The new law, which the minister prefers to call the "Law on Collective Bargaining," will establish some principles such as permission to file a claim before a labor court without a strike having been actually declared. The workers will now have two alternatives: to strike and then file a claim before a labor court, or merely file a claim before a labor court when all the possibilities for negotiations have been exhausted. Pazzianotto believes that the option for negotiations must be strengthened. Thus, a month ago he sent another draft bill to President Sarney proposing that the appeal of a ruling passed by the lower labor court be canceled when judging collective claims. The draft bill for the new strike law also establishes that the concept of legal or illegal strikes will no longer apply. It will be up to the labor court to determine whether a strike is or is not legal. Yet another innovation is that the law will establish that only those strikes that are exclusively due to labor claims will be permitted. Strikes with a political connotation will not be permitted. Another significant point is the question of strikes in essential and public services. The new law will have to regulate and define to which essential services it applies. Decree Law 1632, which now regulates strikes in essential services, establishes that 13 services are essential. The minister made it clear that the new law will prohibit strikes in fewer services. The public services will still be banned from striking. They will be regulated only by the Constitution and by the public servants statute. In both cases, the recognition of a strike by the Labor Ministry will no longer apply.

The greatest criticism leveled against the strike law now in force is the excess of bureaucracy, which makes it difficult to counter the strikes. Pazzianotto's draft bill eliminates or reduces some bureaucratic steps such as the demands for quorums, terms, and edicts.

CARVAJAL ON RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA, U.S.

PY272105 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 19 May 85 p C 3

["Text" of interview granted by Defense Minister Rear Admiral Patricio Carvajal Prado to Gabriel Gonzales Segovia in Santiago -- date not given]

[Text] [Gonzales] Will some soldiers be discharged?

[Carvajal] No special changes are contemplated. Our deployed forces are at a minimum, and that minimum will be maintained. We did not have any great concentration of troops, so there is no need to discharge troops because none have been stationed outside their normal headquarters.

[Gonzales] Will the situation remain the same?

[Carvajal] It will remain the same.

[Gonzales] Has tension been decreased since the signing of the peace and friendship treaty with Argentina?

[Carvajal] I believe so. It seems to me that there are many signs that the tension has disappeared on both sides. Instead there is a desire for close relations in all respects, mainly commercial relations that had previously deteriorated. There have been meetings between the intendants and governors of border provinces to search for better communications, transport, and trade between the two countries, which is what matters.

[Gonzales] Will integration take place faster than expected then?

[Carvajal] I believe that important trade between Argentina and Chile has always existed, mainly because our economies are complementary. Chile is above all a mining country, and Argentina is mainly an agricultural country; thus complementation is logical. The tension which existed from 1977 until today caused an unnatural decrease in that trade. The borders were closed and suspicions arose. Fortunately, the tension is diminishing and the situation is returning to normal. The joint integration commission was very active before 1977, and it is being reactivated now to study ways in which the two countries can participate in their reciprocal development. This to me seems important.

[Gonzales] What is the level of relations between the Chilean and Argentine Armed Forces?

[Carvajal] I would say that they are at a normal level.

[Gonzales] What is the future of the Chilean-U.S. military relations? Disregarding political contingencies, are they closer?

[Carvajal] The fourth consultative security meeting between Chilean and U.S. delegations took place last week, similar to the one which took place in Washington last year when the Chilean delegation was headed by Air Force General Pablo Saldias Maripangue. Last week we met there with the U.S. delegation headed by Lieutenant General Herman Thompson who is a member of the Joint Staff Command and director of plans and policies of that command. He was accompanied by colonels and Navy captains who are his advisers.

These meetings are intended to give us a greater understanding of the political-military problems in the two countries. I believe that we, at the level of national defense, have a greater understanding of our common problems than the ordinary citizen, either Chilean or American, thanks to these meetings, and despite the well-known difficulties such as, for instance, the ban on the sale of arms to Chile. We have maintained relations and the joint "Unitas" exercises.

We hold these annual talks because we believe that communication leads to understanding, and understanding to friendship. I believe these talks are important for both countries.

Minister Carvajal also gave his opinion on the origin of weapons that have been used for violent actions in Santiago and other cities around the country lately: "It is a proven fact that the arms these people use come from abroad, bearing Soviet or Soviet satellite seals. It is a proven fact also that the propaganda we receive comes from communist sources, and it is paid for by Moscow. This is not a subjective opinion, because, as I have said before, one only has to see how the Chilean Communist Party complies with the directives sent from Moscow through the radio programs. That's why when the radio announces that on a certain date there will be an attack or protest here, that is exactly what happens on that date. There is a very clear and concrete relation. It is undeniable. Not only the program for violent action, but the order and the encouragement come from Moscow.

#### More on U.S. Defense Ties

PY300247 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Chilean Defense Minister Admiral Patricio Carvajal today stated in Santiago that Chile is siding with the United States against the Soviet Union. Thus, Minister Carvajal responded to the criticism of the project of turning Easter Island, located in the Pacific Ocean into an emergency landing base for U.S. spaceships.

Former presidential candidate Radomiro Tomic had stated that the electronics system of the station could be used for military purposes and that such a feature makes the island a possible target for Soviet missiles in the event of a world war.

In his response, Minister Carvajal commented that we must be aligned, since those who are nonaligned, as proven by history, cannot survive.

According to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), which is a pact like NATO although of a lesser extent, a pact that commits us to join with any American country that is attacked, we are allied with the United States, Carvajal added. According to Carvajal, there is also an inter-American board working to fulfill regional defense needs. The "Unitas" maneuvers, which are antisubmarine maneuvers held annually by U.S. and Chilean ships, are to practice joint defense, Carvajal stated.

The Chilean admiral asked that the fear of seeing the country being turned into a would-be battlefield in the event of an East-West war be ruled out. Carvajal emphasized that we will have to support the defense of the Americas, according to the treaty, without being afraid to take sides. We have already sided with one of them; we are against the Soviet Union, Carvajal stated.

SENATE APPROVES AMNESTY LAW FOR GUERRILLAS

PA242014 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- The Senate has given the final approval to the draft bill granting amnesty to guerrillas. The draft bill, which is part of the peace process promoted by the government, became a law after the Senate approved it in two phases by a vote of 59-9 and 42-26 on the eve of the last day of the special Congress sessions. The bill had already been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. Those benefiting from this new law are those charged with sedition, rebellion, and riots committed after the amnesty of 1982 ordered by President Belisario Betancur. However, the new amnesty does not favor cases of homicide or kidnapping. The likely candidates for the pardon include Manuel Marulanda Velez, also known as Tirofijo, the main leader of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], one of the largest guerrilla groups in the country. The FARC is the first rebel group that plans to become a political party, the Patriotic Unity [Union Patriotica], if Marulanda wishes to become a political leader.

Four guerrilla groups, FARC, the 19 April Movement, the Popular Liberation Army, and the Workers Self-Defense, last year signed a cease-fire with the government. Three other groups, the Army of National Liberation, the Ricardo Franco Front, and the Quintin Lame group, continue the armed struggle.

M-19 ON 'POLITICAL' CAMPS; WOLFF RECOVERING

PA272212 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1806 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Bogota, 27 May (DPA) -- The Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19) today alleged that its withdrawal from the national dialogue for internal peace in the country does not signify a break in the truce or the cease-fire, but warned that it will not leave the urban camps it has in several cities "to promote the political proselytism agreed upon with the government" for any reason. Hours before, Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe had said that neither the M-19 nor any other guerrilla group will be allowed to have such camps. An M-19 spokesman said that such camps "are houses of the people, political headquarters of the people, whose operation was agreed upon with the government on 24 August 1984." Therefore, "we will continue to work there in the political fields as we have up to now," he said. Described by the M-19 as "camps for democracy and peace," such sites have been mentioned on several occasions as military training places for children and youths from slum sectors of the cities. There are currently 10 camps in Cali, 5 in Medellin, and others in Barranquilla, Manizales, and in townships of the departments of Valle and Cauca.

Finally, it has been learned that the M-19 members wounded during a terrorist attack in Cali last Thursday "were declared out of danger in the departmental hospital." Those wounded include Antonio Navarro Wolff, second in command of the M-19, who is out of the intensive care unit and is recovering "slowly."

Justice Minister Opposes

PA300036 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez has rejected the operation of military camps by guerrilla groups, thus disagreeing with National Peace Commission President Juan Agudelo Rios who has defended the operation of those camps. Parejo Gonzalez noted that military training can only be imparted by the Armed Forces or by the institutions that have previously been authorized by the government to carry out such tasks. He said that some measure must be adopted so that those camps will not continue to be used as training centers.

The justice minister's position differs from that of Juan Agudelo Rios who defended the operations of the M-19 camps, saying that geographical and physical space must be guaranteed to the members of the group committed to the peace process.

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT LAUNCHED BY REBELS

PA282250 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 May 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) yesterday stressed that they are abiding by the agreements signed with the government of President Belisario Betancur to the letter but that for the time being, they will not put down their weapons because the conditions for doing so do not exist. This statement was made by Nicolas, commander of the 13th FARC front, during the announcement of the creation of the Patriotic Union political movement in the Colombian mountains. Hundreds of peasants were gathered in San Sebastian, Cauca, on the border between Huila and Cauqueta Departments, where the FARC launched the new political movement, the Patriotic Union. They explained that the leftist organization is fulfilling the pacts at the national level and that they have abandoned forever the kidnappings, extortion, and war taxes [boleteo], as one more effort to achieve peace in Colombia. The guerrilla leader explained that they are still keeping the weapons, but that they were silenced on 28 May. "We don't use them but if it is necessary, we will defend ourselves. We are not involved in military or harassment operations." We are now involved in politics, Nicolas stressed. The rebel chief criticized the actions of the Ricardo Franco Front, a dissident faction of the FARC, and the Quintin Lame group, a pro-Indian movement that mainly operates in northern Cauca. He said that the Quintin Lame seems to be a paramilitary movement and that it even attacks other revolutionary groups. The members of the 13th FARC front, one of the most active guerrilla units of recent years, said that if President Betancur's peace process evolved in a satisfactory manner the FARC name will disappear from the country. This means, Nicolassaid, that the Patriotic Union will fight politically in the future because the FARC will disappear along with its weapons. "The FARC has not given up the struggle. On the contrary, it has become a political movement with a national platform that sums up the concern and hopes of the Colombians." The Patriotic Union movement has room for liberals, conservatives, socialists, and other opinion sectors from workers to intellectuals, Nicolas explained to dozens of peasants in the Andean mountain range.

M-19 MEMBERS 'PEACEFULLY' LEAVE RED CROSS OFFICES

PA281834 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Bogota, 28 May (AFP) -- The 43 members of the nationalist 19 April Movement [M-19] who have occupied the offices of the International Red Cross in Bogota since last Thursday, left it peacefully today. The occupation of the installations was carried out to protest a terrorist attack on six members of that organization in the southwestern city of Cali and to demand guarantees. The M-19 militants, including four men and three children, one of them ill, also demanded that the government investigate and punish those who are "torpedoing" the peace process. Unarmed and with their faces covered, the guerrillas, who managed to get the government to reestablish medical assistance to companions wounded in combat, left the International Red Cross installations. All of them boarded a bus surrounded by a cordon of policemen and left via a southern route, although the final destination was not established. The International Red Cross, which had suspended aid to approximately 1,400 patients, including adults and children who frequent the establishment daily, immediately resumed its services.

BELAUNDE ON PROBLEM OF SOVIET SHIPS EMBARGO

PY281550 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt of press conference held by President Fernando Belaunde Terry in Lima -- live]

[Excerpt] [Sandoval] Jorge Sandoval, of the newspaper LA REPUBLICA. Mr President, I would like to ask two questions. First, an impasse has emerged during the past few days regarding the embargo of several Soviet ships, and I would like to know your opinion on this subject. Second, it appears that the Soviet ships will have to withdraw. Should this occur, how will the Peruvian market be supplied with cheap fish?

[Belaunde] This entire problem has been exaggerated and distorted. The conflict in fact has not been with the Soviet Union, as is believed. The conflict is with a fishing company and with a customs office which have not fulfilled some of their commitments. For instance, a fishing company should have delivered a certain number of tons of fish. Its contract has expired and it still owes 2 or 3 tons of fish, which will certainly be paid. But it will delay delivery of these fish, due to some problems that will have to be studied. So this is a problem involving the fulfillment of a contract, which in fact affects foreign ships working for another company. This is what has happened.

The report on the problem with the customs office is also stated incorrectly. The problem is that some of the intermediary companies still owe some unpaid port duties. But the appropriate measures have been taken for this debt to be paid. This is all there is to it, and we should not create a tempest in a teacup. The problem will be solved very soon, because it has already been clarified. Peru will receive some tons of fish, and the debt will be paid. Regarding the customs duties to be paid by intermediary maritime agencies, they must also be paid, either directly or by giving due guarantees.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

PY280342 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Lima, 27 May (AFP) -- A scientific-cultural cooperation agreement was signed by Peru and the Soviet Union today at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry. The accord was signed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Luis Percovich and Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Filatov. The 5-year agreement will promote cultural, scientific, and artistic relations between the two countries through the exchange of visitors, musical groups, and the teaching of Spanish and Russian.

Upon signing the agreement, Percovich stated that it is in keeping with the framework of mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs, and with Peru's desire to maintain relations with all the countries of the world, as well as its recognition of the Soviet Union's importance in the current world.

SANGUINETTI TO MEET VENEZUELA'S LUSINCHI

PY151827 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 14 May (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi are going to meet in the near future to discuss matters of interest to the two countries.

This announcement was made by Venezuelan Ambassador Armando Duran upon his arrival in Montevideo today.

Duran is the first Venezuelan ambassador accredited to Uruguay since the two countries broke diplomatic relations in July 1976 as a result of the kidnapping by military officials of teacher Helena Quinteros, who is still missing, from the gardens of the Venezuelan Embassy in Montevideo.

AEROFLOT GIVEN RIGHT TO FLY OVER TERRITORY

PY291841 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Montevideo, 29 May (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Government has authorized the Soviet company Aeroflot to fly over Uruguayan territory once a week and to make technical stops, with no profit rights.

An official resolution in this regard states that the Soviet company will have to designate an agent, establish a legal address, and expressly submit itself to Uruguayan court jurisdiction.

The flights over the Uruguayan territory will be made on the Moscow-Buenos Aires route and vice versa.

CUBAN DELEGATION SEEKS L.A. PARLIAMENT MEMBERSHIP

PY281930 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Montevideo, 28 May (AFP) -- Members of a special Cuban delegation have stated here that Cuba wants to become a full member of the Latin American Parliament, whose next meeting will soon be held in Brazil.

During its official visit to Uruguay, the Cuban delegation has held meetings with members of the Senate commission for inter-American affairs, and later held talks with Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo. The delegation, which is made up of legislators Nestor Serrano, Omelio Lopez, and Felix Moreno, extended to their Uruguayan counterparts an invitation to visit Cuba.

In remarks to the press, Moreno stated that the Cuban initiative to join the Latin American Parliament was received with sympathy by Uruguay. It should be recalled that Cuba is already an observer of the organization.

The Cuban delegation has also been informed of the steps taken by the governments of the two countries toward resuming their diplomatic relations, severed 20 years ago. The president of the Chamber of Deputies, Antonio Marchesano, visited Cuba a few days ago heading a high-level unofficial delegation to explore the full reestablishment of diplomatic relations. The commercial and cultural ties were resumed immediately after the assumption of the new Uruguayan constitutional government on 1 March 1985.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON OIL SHIPMENT TO NICARAGUA

FL290041 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1845 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- According to the Mexican Government, Mexico has been supplying and continues to supply oil to Nicaragua, providing even greater facilities than those established in the San Jose Accord. This statement is included in a Foreign Secretariat communique which notes that in a special operation, 250,000 barrels of crude oil were shipped to that country last March.

The document adds that oil shipments to Nicaragua under the San Jose Accord have continued in an uninterrupted fashion. The accord's terms have always been and will continue to be respected, as it is being implemented in its entirety.

According to the communique, Nicaragua has exercised its right to seek other options that will enable it to face its difficult economic situation. Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega himself has told the press that his country had been unable to take advantage of the available Mexican oil offer because it could not abide by the terms of the San Jose Accord. Regarding this, the communique explains that the accord's operations have been affected by the economic difficulties of recent years, so that payment delays have been frequent, especially the payment of 80 percent of the oil bill, which must be paid in cash at the moment of shipment.

At least half the countries participating in the San Jose Accord -- Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic -- have at some point fallen behind in their payments. According to the Mexican Government, oil shipments have been temporarily interrupted when these delays have accumulated and agreements to negotiate these back payments and resume the oil shipments have had to be reached through these countries' central banks.

The document also explains that in order to avoid this type of problem in the future, the Mexican Government has established a mechanism to collect prior to shipment that part of the oil bill which must be paid cash. Under these circumstances, Nicaragua has not been able to meet the requirements for the operation of the agreement. However, being aware of that country's current economic situation, the Mexican Government has continued to supply it with crude oil.

The San Jose Accord, the communique notes, is periodically renewed and its implementation remains unchanged. The oil supplied under it and its terms for preferential financing have helped avert a worse deterioration of the participating countries' capacity to pay. The document notes finally that the San Jose Accord has also helped expand the commercial and financial relations of Venezuela and Mexico with Central America and the Caribbean.

OFFICIALS ON ECONOMIC POLICY, NICARAGUA'S DEBT

FL282049 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1826 GMT 28 May 85

[By correspondent Juan Gaudenzi]

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua will be able to use 50 percent of its exports to Mexico to pay off its debt to that country, Miguel Angel Olea, director of economic affairs at the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, announced here today.

The high-ranking official and Jorge Perez Galicia, Mexico's deputy director general of foreign bilateral relations, participated in a seminar on the payment of goods (barter), organized by the Bank of Guatemala and that country's association of exporters of nontraditional products.

After the meeting, Olea announced that Nicaragua's debt to Mexico is currently being renegotiated and that a joint commission has been charged with preparing an exports program for that Central American country. According to him, 50 percent of these exports might help pay off or reduce the debt.

The Mexican official stressed that the negotiations with Nicaragua do not represent a special case in the Mexican Government's policy toward Central America. Mexico's strategy is characterized by its lack of discrimination and interest in contributing to the area's overall economic and social development by redirecting the bilateral commercial relations. According to Olea, a gradual and selective process has begun in Mexico as a result of which its markets are opening to international trade, and this will significantly benefit Central American exports.

Further on, he explained: Between 1978 and 1983, Mexico's oil bonanza helped bolster trade with Central America, but in 1983 trade with the rest of the world underwent a general decline as a result of a 50-percent reduction in our purchases. At present, he continued, Mexico's economic recovery has begun having a positive effect on our commercial relations with the regional countries, and Mexico's purchases have increased. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat officials explained that this phenomenon results from a number of economic policy measures. Outstanding among these are the San Jose Accord and the granting of preferential customs tariffs to a large number of regional products within the framework of various agreements signed last year with each of the Central American countries.

#### PEMEX DIRECTOR SAYS MARKET OPTIONS BEING VIEWED

FL290920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0027 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- The international oil market is undergoing pressures that force Mexico to examine its options to determine which is best for the country, Mario Ramon Beteta, PEMEX director, said today.

The Mexican official was interviewed at the end of a meeting of the Mexican Association of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers (AMIME), which celebrated the 60th anniversary of its founding and paid homage to its members who, in 1938, participated in the oil industry expropriation.

Beteta spoke of international press reports that prices on the spot market tend to drop. Beteta said the press prints a great deal of information on existing pressures and the tendency of oil prices to drop, adding that we know spot market deals are being made at prices lower than the official prices. He said this makes it necessary for Mexico to examine its commercial petroleum policy, which is currently being done.

#### BRIEFS

JAPAN CONTRACT RENEWED -- Yesterday Mexico and Japan renewed a contract for the supply of 160,000 barrels of crude oil daily to Japan in 1985. The contract was renewed by PEMEX and the Mexican Oil Importing Company, the company responsible for the sale of Mexican crude in Japan. [Summary] [Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 4 May 85 p 6 PA]

14 ANTI-SANDINISTS CAPTURED; INVESTIGATION BEGINS

PA300725 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] San Jose, 29 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Fourteen anti-Sandinist guerrillas were captured by the Civil Guard on Costa Rican territory, according to an official report today. The public security minister, Benjamin Piza Carranza, announced the arrest of five guerrillas, supposedly members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) headed by Eden Pastora Gomez.

Likewise, a Civil Guard spokesman reported the arrest last night of another nine rebels who, together with the first five, were turned over to the Costa Rican intelligence and security directorate for further investigation.

The arrest of these rebels takes place 3 days after heavy clashes between forces of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and ARDE guerrillas in the southern part of Nicaragua, near the Costa Rican border, 250 km north of the capital.

Acting President Armando Arauz Aguilar, coordinator of the National Security Council, said however, that there is calm at the site of last week's clashes. Piza Carranza, who agreed with Arauz, said nevertheless, that border patrols have been reinforced to assure to the people that all will be under control in the event of a new emergency.

Yesterday the Costa Rican authorities revealed that at least two 80-mm mortars and a large amount of shrapnel from shots fired from EPS positions hit Costa Rican territory without causing human or material loss. According to information, samples of these were picked up by security agents to be presented as evidence to the Foreign Ministry, which will file a protest note for what it considered "a violation of the national territory."

REPORTAGE ON MONGE THREE-NATION ASIAN TOUR

Views Japan Visit as Positive

PA281444 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 85

[Report by William Cespedes from Japan -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, has described the results of his visit to Japan as positive. He will conclude this visit in the next 5 hours and leave for Taiwan.

The president met this afternoon with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone after having meetings with various Japanese private sectors. He is optimistic that doors will be opened to Costa Rican exports in the near future. The head of state considers the second stage of his Asian tour as highly positive, just as successful as his visit to the ROK.

At approximately 1700 Costa Rican time, the president of the Republic will be boarding the China Airlines plane that will take him and his entourage to Taipei, capital of Taiwan, to begin the last stage of his visit which will last for 3 days. In Taiwan he will meet with President Chiang Ching-kuo.

He will return to Costa Rica Saturday night. President Monge said he will hold a press conference at 1100 Saturday to report on the results of his visit to the three Asian nations.

## Activities in Taiwan

PA282222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 May 85

[Report by William Cespedes from Taipei -- live or recorded]

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today embarked on the last leg of his tour through three Far Eastern nations, arriving in Taipei, capital of Taiwan at 1100 local time -- 2100 on Monday, Costa Rican time. He was greeted at the airport by Taiwan Vice President Li Teng-hui, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, Prime Minister Li Ten-hui [as heard], Taiwan President Chiang Ching-kuo, and by (Kim You-chao), general director of information. The welcome was warm and the expectations regarding the reaffirmation of friendly ties and the expansion of economic, technical, and political cooperation are very promising.

Immediately after his arrival Monge was sped to the capital on the airport expressway, passing electronic billboard signs that flashed greetings messages as his motorcade went by. The city's main thoroughfares were lined with Taiwan and Costa Rican flags as a symbol of welcome and recognition for the political support Costa Rica has always afforded Taiwan during its long and difficult struggle.

Federico Faerron, Costa Rica's ambassador in Taiwan, led the welcoming committee.

Monge is the first Latin American president to visit this Asian country in more than 2 years. Nicolas Ardito Barletta paid an unofficial visit here several months ago in his capacity as president-elect of Panama, but since then only President Monge has received an invitation by the Chiang Ching-kuo administration to visit Taiwan.

At this time President Monge and his delegation are attending a dinner in their honor hosted by Taiwan President Chiang Ching-kuo at the presidential palace. Tomorrow's agenda is a busy one. Beginning at 0830, President Monge and his delegation will take part in a number of official activities. They will place wreaths before the monument or tomb of the martyrs of the national revolution, the monument to General Chiang Kai-shek, founder of this nation, and before the commemorative palace to Sun Yat-sen. In the afternoon the group will travel to the southern part of the island to visit naval bases and areas that have been reclaimed from the sea to house a large industrial park. [Words indistinct] he will return to Taipei on Thursday morning to continue his official engagements. President Monge has expressed optimism with regard to the accomplishments he hopes to attain during his visit, based on the long friendly ties he has maintained with Taiwan's leaders.

EL SALVADORFOREIGN MINISTER ON DUARTE'S TRIP TO U.S.

PA291629 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 May pp 3, 54

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio said yesterday that after President Duarte's latest trip to the United States, U.S. public opinion is now fully aware of substantial economic, political, and social improvements in El Salvador. At a press conference on President Duarte's trip to the United States, the foreign minister stressed that the visit was successful. The president met with many senators, newspaper publishers, newsmen, television networks, businessmen, government officials, and Pentagon officials. Duarte's most important meetings were with U.S. President Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

Tenorio said that in all of his speeches President Duarte presented his case so well that U.S. public opinion is now fully aware that the social, political, and economic sectors have improved.

Tenorio said that after the president's meetings with congressmen, our country will not be denied the economic and military aid it needs. Military and economic aid programs have been revised. Lower interest rates and longer repayment schedules have been granted for military aid, and economic aid will be maintained at the present level. However, Tenorio said that he personally believes economic aid to our country may be increased. It has been ascertained that economic aid to El Salvador is vital to the Western democratic system, and that this aid, once it reaches the country, is distributed and used well.

Another point clearly stated during the president's visit is that neither the current Salvadoran administration nor President Duarte have anything against private industry. Several measures are being adopted to improve the private sector's situation in order to integrate it with the struggle for national economic recovery. The foreign minister also said that during his visit to the United States, President Duarte was accompanied by prominent representatives of the private sector, including Roberto Murray Meza and Ricardo Poma. The two representatives met with U.S. congressmen, expressed their opinions, and clearly stated that over and above party differences in El Salvador, there is the conviction that unity is needed if we wish to attain the five cherished goals -- peace, human rights, democracy, participation, and economic recovery -- that President Duarte announced in the United States.

#### GENERAL BLANDON DISCUSSES MILITARY SITUATION

PA241927 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 May 85

[Interview with General Adolfo Oneciforo Blandon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, by correspondent Raul Beltran; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Just as we promised, this afternoon we contacted General Adolfo Oneciforo Blandon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. First, we asked him about the rumors that have circulated worldwide in the past few days, particularly in the United States, regarding the documents seized from rebel Commander Nidia Diaz involving the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, and other socialist countries as training centers for Salvadoran guerrillas. Gen Blandon, we would like you to tell us about this.

[Blandon] As Nidia Diaz said, the documents taken from her are very important. They are related to various fields. Regarding your specific question, the documents seized indicate that Salvadoran terrorists have been traveling to Marxist-Leninist countries in the Soviet bloc to be politically, militarily, and ideologically trained. These persons travel directly to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the CSSR, and Cuba via Mexico, Nicaragua, or Panama. According to military intelligence sources, there are currently 2,000 terrorists in El Salvador who have been trained in these activities, particularly military activities; that is, explosives handling, sabotage, tactical leadership, and training.

The countries frequently visited by terrorists for training are Nicaragua, Cuba, Vietnam, the GDR, and the Soviet Union. These countries are visited most frequently by Salvadoran terrorists.

[Beltran] Gen Blandon, does this information appear in the documents taken from Commander Diaz?

[Blandon] Yes. This information is included in the documents taken from terrorist Diaz. This confirms the joint staff's intelligence assessment.

[Beltran] Regarding those documents and according to the Army's view of its actions in El Salvador, have the Armed Forces made any progress? Do the guerrillas admit that their operations have been reduced?

[Blandon] According to the documents taken from Diaz and those obtained elsewhere in the country, terrorists do not expect much, militarily speaking. They realize that the possibility of a military victory for them is almost nil. As a result, they are currently acting politically, through the trade union organizations of teachers and professionals.

From early 1984 until now, guerrillas have not been able to carry out important actions and tip the military scales across the country. They have had to resort to scattered attacks. This has prevented them from concentrating their efforts. It has unsettled and thrown them out of control. It has made supplying provisions very difficult. The morale of the guerrillas has been low due to the Armed Forces' offensive that began early in 1984. This is evident by the large number of defections and statements by high-ranking commanders who were either captured or who surrendered to security organizations or military units. These men have explained their departures from subversive groups and their attempts to return to normal life in society.

[Beltran] Gen Blandon, it was reported that some of the documents taken from Diaz -- the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers leader captured on 18 April -- mention a Nicaraguan Government action aimed at strengthening the Contadora Group and that Nicaragua's assistance to Salvadoran guerrillas was significantly reduced in 1983. What can you tell us about this?

[Blandon] I can tell you this: After seizing the Nicaraguan Government, the Sandinists were deeply committed to terrorist groups in this country. Sandinists began sending massive quantities of arms, ammunition, and supplies to groups here. The Contadora Group, which was formed to seek peace in the region, could not succeed in achieving the lasting, permanent peace in Central America that we all wanted because the Sandinists began an action that I would describe as undermining the Contadora Group. They began an effort to reach bilateral agreements at a time when regional efforts were under way. The country's terrorist organizations disagreed with the Sandinists' stance. According to the documents taken from Diaz, there was considerable disagreement between the Sandinist government and the armed groups when the latter realized that the Contadora agreements might demand that the Sandinist government cut supplies to guerrillas, thus reducing the fighting ability of the guerrilla groups in the country.

[Beltran] Gen Blandon, it has also been reported that the documents taken from Commander Diaz clearly indicate a slight rift between FDR leader Guillermo Manuel Ungo and the FMLN, and that these documents include Ungo's request not to be left out of FMLN activities. What can you tell us about this, General?

[Blandon] According to this document, it appears that Dr Ungo confronted situations he had not anticipated on several occasions. He demanded that terrorist organizations not act unilaterally, but consider the subversives' political arm; namely, the FDR. According to the document, Dr Ungo told the organizations that they had carried out some actions without considering them first. This means that military commanders in the country are not subject to the political and diplomatic factions of the terrorist groups.

[Beltran] Gen Blandon, can you give us an assessment of military activities in the first 6 [as heard] months of this year, as compared to previous years?

[Blandon] I will begin with the last months of 1983. Frankly, we passed through difficult times late in 1983. We could not react fast enough. We had not been properly trained. Undoubtedly, a complete change in strategy was mandatory, and stringent measures and changes had to be made in the command, including the staff. The joint staff was reorganized and fundamental changes were made in the commands of the main combat units throughout the country in January 1984.

Beginning in January of that year, we planned long-range offensive actions on a 6-month basis to deprive the enemy of their freedom of action and, as far as possible, prevent the enemy from continuously receiving supplies as they had in previous years. This 6-month plan was successful. We have also planned a similar action for 1985, which we considered to be a crucial year. Results have been very good thus far. Personally, I have visited military units throughout the country and noticed their high morale, not only among officers, but also among the rank and file and administrative personnel. This is due to a radical change in the Armed Forces strategy. We have carried out joint actions in which the Air Force and the Navy participate, as well as units specially trained to carry out operations at night. This has given us a fighting ability that we never had before.

In addition, we have an airborne reaction reserve that we can dispatch by helicopter on short notice anywhere in the country. This has given the units confidence. Currently, we are able to fight in any conflict area in the country with small units. We no longer fight en masse, but spread out according to the situation. This spreading out tactic has even reached the squad level. We keep the initiative and keep moving. Our intelligence services have improved remarkably. We have been receiving information from members of terrorist groups who have become convinced that they cannot win militarily. Regarding the military situation, we believe that our people will soon have peace.

RADIO VENCEREMOS CRITICIZES MSGR ROSAS CHAVEZ

PA300217 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Msgr Rosas Chavez: Is he a mediator or a Duarte spokesman? Ever since Commander Nidia Diaz was captured the question on whether the documents the Army claims they seized from her are authentic or not has existed.

In her remarks to the press, Diaz said that certain papers were seized but she gave no details. The Americans and the Army claim to have in their hands a large quantity of documents revealing FMLN-FDR political and military strategy. But FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo has denied this and has asked for proof that these documents exist. Now all of a sudden, a third party is now talking: Msgr Rosas Chavez has said in his most recent homily that the documents in question are authentic.

In view of this unbelievable action -- a bishop meddling in the military intelligence of parties at war -- we seriously ask: Is Rosas Chavez truly a third party? He is making statements that clearly identify him with Christian democracy, the Americans, and the Army. What does a bishop have to do with intelligence documents? What right does Rosas Chavez have to remark on future propaganda campaigns and to mention a subsequent escalation of U.S. military intervention based on the alleged documents? Surely it is not his position as mediator that authorizes Rosas Chavez to become involved in this type of political campaign.

Mediation demands, above everything, impartiality and seriousness. These are principles that are being dangerously violated by Msgr Rosas Chavez. It is not an accident. In the same homily, he stressed that not all those in the FMLN are terrorists, that there could be people within it who have good intentions but took the wrong path.

What almost appears to be a sign of Christian charity, has truly nothing to do with tolerance. On the contrary, he is making two political statements against the FMLN. Firstly, he is saying that the FMLN is made up of terrorists. Secondly, he is saying that the FMLN is taking the wrong path. These affirmations do not reflect the proper position of neutrality that must be assumed by the person who acts as mediator in a conflict. On the contrary, it fully reflects the position of Duarte who is asking the United States for millions of dollars in aid for an allegedly antiterrorist struggle when it is actually a war between the people and their traditional exploiters. In addition, with the statement about the terrorist nature of the FMLN, with the exception of some who took the wrong path and were deceived, Msgr Rosas Chavez is establishing differences that have nothing to do with the Christian principle of brotherly love. He is differentiating between those who deserve the protection of their bishop and others who do not.

For this reason, Monsignor, you continue to refuse to intervene in the case of Commander Yaneth Samour (Jazmin) who has been in the custody of the National Guard and has been missing since 30 December. Is it because she is considered a guerrilla not deserving of any considerations or excuses. In other words, because she is said to be a terrorist and not just a guerrilla?

The striking workers cannot count on the charity of Msgr Rosas Chavez. A delegation of striking Social Security workers threatened by the antilabor policy of the Christian Democratic Party attended the same mass we are talking about. But Msgr Rosas Chavez denied them the protection which a few clear words from the pulpit can give. Instead, he told them to meet him at the archbishopric office. All this completes the image we have of Rosas Chavez because of his past criticism of the FMLN concerning sabotage, ambushes of military troops, and the kidnapping of mayors. At the same time Rosas Chavez has remained silent about Samour's disappearance, and about the companeros who were captured along with traitor and informer Napoleon Romer, became prisoners of war, and who have disappeared. He also kept quiet about the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers [ANDA] workers who were murdered by the Arce Battalion and about the threats against other labor union members.

All of this makes us ask: Where are you going, Monsignor? What role have you chosen? Are you Duarte's and Armed Forces Press Committee spokesman or a mediator?

#### VENCEREMOS ALLEGES U.S. PLAN AGAINST REFUGEES

PA292317 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In view of the resistance of compatriots seeking refuge in Honduras to the plan for compulsory repatriation, the Honduran Government, and especially the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, will begin to implement in the next few days several measures against Salvadoran refugees in Colomoncagua.

This time the U.S. Embassy's goal is to relocate Salvadoran refugees from Colomoncagua to camps in Mesa Grande. Intelligence reports indicate that the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa is now exerting strong pressure on the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] delegation in Honduras to relocate the Colomoncagua camps to the Mesa Grande area.

In principle, the UNHCR delegation in Honduras agrees with the relocation proposal, but the UNHCR group and the U.S. Embassy fear a bloodbath in Colomoncagua because of the refugees' resistance to any change.

The intelligence reports add that direct pressures on the refugees to accept the relocation will begin in the next few weeks, and the relocation, for which the U.S. Embassy already has funds, will start in 2 months. The Honduran Government will support, publicly and officially, the relocation, our intelligence reports disclose. The U.S. Embassy plan consists of creating the conditions for an incident at the Colomoncagua camps to justify the relocation. In this regard, Honduran Army troops, specifically the special Cobra Battalion, stationed near the camps would make a pretense of a clash between the Army and the Salvadoran refugees. The intelligence reports add that the Honduran Army would then search the camps and announce that weapons had been found. A complete propaganda plan has already been prepared. In fact, there is even a press group ready to present, at the national and international level, the stash of the weapons found at Salvadoran refugee camps.

All this is aimed at having the Honduran Government decree a state of emergency to justify the relocation. The Honduran National Security Council would then meet to decree the state of emergency, and later the Army high command would announce the relocation of the Salvadoran refugees. Once this relocation is accomplished, the plan designed by the United States foresees the dismantling of the refugees' organization and disrupting their unity. Subsequently, a reorientation campaign would be launched among the refugees at an individual level to win them over for their counterinsurgency plans.

This information reveals the plans of the U.S., Honduran, and Salvadoran Governments against Salvadoran refugees in an effort to clear the border area and thus make more effective the coordination of the Salvadoran and Honduran Armies and even prepare the conditions for an eventual direct U.S. intervention in our fatherland.

We urge the world public not to be fooled by the maneuvers of the U.S., Honduran, and Salvadoran Governments against the Salvadoran refugees. We issue an appeal for world solidarity. We ask the world to double its support for our compatriots, the Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. We issue a call to the Honduran people to oppose the U.S. Embassy's plans against our Salvadoran brothers who are refugees in Honduras.

#### GUATEMALA

##### TEXT OF ASSEMBLY ARTICLE ON BELIZE DISPUTE

PA290419 Guatemala Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 85

[Constitutional article approved by the National Constituent Assembly on 27 May; read by Assembly Secretary Tomas Ayuso Pantoja, of the Christian Democratic Party -- recorded]

[Text] The executive branch is hereby empowered to carry out the actions intended to resolve the situation of Guatemala's right to Belize in conformance with the national interests.

Any definite agreement shall be submitted by the National Assembly to a popular referendum, as established in Article 172 of the Constitution.

The Government of Guatemala will promote social, economic, and cultural relations with the people of Belize.

Regarding nationality, natives of Belize will be subject to the rules that this Constitution establishes for the natives of the Central American countries.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN SAN MARCOS

PA292002 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The government's security forces today declared a state of emergency in several areas of San Marcos where armed clashes have taken place during the past few days between extremists and the Army. During the past 72 hours seven people, including some deserters, died and four were wounded.

HONDURASENVOY APPOINTED TO HANDLE BORDER ISSUE

PA290401 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has confirmed the appointment of lawyer Roberto Arita Quinonez to open a special office at The Hague in the Netherlands, and to handle all the matters regarding a possible definition of the border between Honduras and El Salvador at the International Court of Justice there. Roberto Arita Quinonez, Honduran ambassador to the Netherlands, leaves today for The Hague to officially present his credentials to the Netherlands leaders.

Ambassador Arita Quinonez had been working in a similar post in Costa Rica and he had previously been alternate Honduran ambassador to the United Nations in New York. He was a member of the commission for territorial studies, sovereignty, and borders, and adviser of the national delegation to the Honduran-Salvadoran Mixed Border Delimitation Commission. He also has a brilliant dossier in academic services, such as professor of international organizations, diplomatic law, and international relations on the Juridical and Social Sciences Faculty of the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

In addition, the Honduran Government has hired well-known European lawyers at The Hague to defend Honduras' case. Roberto Arita Quinonez, appointed ambassador to the Netherlands, yesterday reported that the professional services of English, French, and Spanish lawyers have been hired by our country, and predicted that the border problem with El Salvador will be solved at the International Court of Justice. He said that he did not know how much Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova's government is paying in fees to these law professionals, but he hinted that it is a considerable sum known only to top-level officials of our national Foreign Secretariat.

STATUS OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES REVIEWED

PA291751 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The four Supreme Court judges who had to resign in accordance with the 21 May agreement presented their resignations to the National Congress yesterday afternoon. The judges who presented their irrevocable resignations are Marco Tulio Castillo Santos, Luis Mendoza Fugon, Haroldo Reyes, and Lopez Mejia. With the exception of Mendoza Fugon, all are representatives of the Liberal Party of Honduras.

With this action, the institutional crisis that has affected the country for 51 days is on the way to being resolved. The only thing needed, (?based on) the worker-peasant document, is to amend the electoral and political parties laws. Amendments will be introduced in Congress today.

Nevertheless, as one of the legislators directly involved in the negotiations said, the resignations of the court justices under Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo and those under Ramon Valladares Soto, who were elected on 13 March, may be presented to Congress today. [sentence as heard] It is also possible that the new judges of the Supreme Court may be sworn in today. The only name known thus far is that of Elias J. Calix who will represent the National Party of Honduras, replacing Luis Mendoza Fugon.

Once these changes have taken place, Congress will debate the amendments to the electoral and political parties laws. According to the sponsors, the document is ready for presentation today. This has been reported by Efrain Bu Giron, president of the Congress.

According to what this station has learned, Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo will remain in his post until 27 January 1986.

#### NICARAGUAN REFUGEES PLANNING MARCH TO U.S.

PA292356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 May (AFP) -- The anti-Sandinist organization Exodus [Exodo] announced here today that approximately 10,000 Nicaraguan refugees who are currently living in Honduras plan to walk to the United States, a country that they describe as "the promised land." In a public statement, Exodus said that the journey "will be made under the protection of the universal declaration of human rights in view of the silence and indifference that the respective organizations maintain with regard to the genocide being committed in Nicaragua."

Boris Leets Castillo, a leader of Exodus, said that the march will take 5 to 7 months. He did not give any details on the way it will be carried out or the resources that the Nicaraguans have to achieve their objective. Leets Castillo added that the 10,000 Nicaraguan refugees plan to travel in a single group "which Hondurans, Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and Mexicans can join."

"Not even cannon fire will stop us," he said. However, he did not specify how the Central American immigrants would cross the borders of Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States.

The Exodus leader said that although the Nicaraguan refugees are in Honduras under the protection of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "we have the right to travel to the country where we want to live" and he added that the United States "is the promised land."

According to Leets Castillo, Exodus is an organization that has been created by the Nicaraguan refugees to struggle for their relocation since they cannot return to their country because of the climate of repression in Nicaragua." [quotation mark as received] Nevertheless, Leets Castillo explained that Exodus does not have any links with armed anti-Sandinist organizations or with the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas Indians, although it expresses solidarity with their struggle.

Leets Castillo said that the situation of the Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras is very difficult and he admitted that "they are an unbearable burden" for the Honduran Government. The anti-Sandinist leader also complained about the decisions of the U.S. House and Senate "which discriminate against the democrats of Central America" and in this regard, he especially criticized Edward Kennedy and Thomas O'Neill.

He said that the march to the United States is being organized without the help of the UNHCR "because that institution has leftist leanings."

The leader did not specify the exact date when the march will begin but he said that preparations have already begun and that mostly children, women, and old people will participate.

#### NICARAGUA

##### RAMIREZ MERCADO MEETS WITH FRG'S GENSCHER

PA290441 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Bonn -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado met today with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG. During the meeting Genscher said that his country wishes to continue to cooperate with all the Central American countries and recalled a meeting of European and Central American foreign ministers in Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan vice president stated that during his visit to Europe he seeks to explain the Nicaraguan people's current situation.

Yesterday, Ramirez Mercado visited the village of Wuppertal, hometown of Friedrich Engels. He was greeted by the town's mayor Ursula Kraus. The Nicaraguan vice president thanked the mayor for her hospitality and invited her to visit Nicaragua to learn more about our country's situation. Ramirez Mercado said that he is visiting the FRG to meet with authorities to create a climate of political understanding to benefit both countries.

#### Praises Genscher Statements

PA291636 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Bonn -- The statements made by FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Central America and the Contadora process will help the Central American peace effort. This statement was made by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. The Nicaraguan leader said: The fact that the FRG Government rejected the economic blockade imposed on our country by the United States is very important for Nicaragua. He added that the support the FRG will give to the Nicaraguan call for the United States to return to the Manzanillo negotiations table is also very important.

The Nicaraguan vice president said that during his talks with the FRG minister it was evident that the FRG Government supports the revised Contadora Document and that the FRG is in favor of implementing the EEC economic cooperation program without exclusions.

#### Further on Meeting

For DPA reportage on the visit to the FRG by Vice President Sergio Ramirez, including his meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the FRG section of the 28 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL282051 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1912 GMT on 28 May begins live coverage of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's arrival in Havana. A small twin-engine jet plane is seen taxiing down the runway at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport.

The announcer says Perez de Cuellar's accompanying delegation is composed of his wife, Marcela Perez de Cuellar, and UN officials Norberto Gonzalez, executive secretary for Latin America and the Caribbean; Alvaro de Soto, secretary general's special assistant; Perez de Cuellar's spokesperson (Francois Julianni), and (Frances Bendrell), senior official for political affairs of the UN Department of Political Affairs, Administration, Trusteeship, and Decolonization.

Cuban President Fidel Castro and Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member, are seen walking toward the plane. Perez de Cuellar walks down the plane's ramp and embraces Castro. The camera pans the crowd gathered at the terminal building. They are seen waving Cuban and UN flags and chanting Perez de Cuellar's name.

Fidel Castro and Perez de Cuellar take their positions on the tarmac and the band plays the Cuban anthem. Castro and Perez de Cuellar proceed to review the honor guard while the band plays military marches. They then shake hands with members of the government and diplomatic corps standing in the receiving line. The announcer identified Politburo members Juan Almeida Bosque, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Sergio del Valle, and Armando Hart, and Central Committee member Isidoro Malmierca.

As the ceremony ends, the honor guard passes review in front of Fidel Castro and Javier Perez de Cuellar. At 1928 GMT, the Cuban head of state and UN secretary general enter a limousine, and are seen driving away as coverage ends.

Places Floral Wreath

FL290320 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Shortly after his arrival, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar placed a floral wreath at the base of the monument to Jose Marti, in Revolutionary Square. Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the ceremony.

Begins Official Talks

FL290400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, presided over the beginning of the official talks held this evening in the Palace of the Revolution, in the capital.

The president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba expressed the satisfaction of the Cuban Government and people at Perez de Cuellar's visit, and Cuban appreciation for his work as UN secretary general. He also mentioned the support Cuba gives to the activities of the United Nations. Fidel also acknowledged Perez de Cuellar's efforts to strengthen international peace and security and establish a more just international economic order.

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his gratitude for the friendship and hospitality he received upon his arrival in Havana earlier this afternoon.

#### Castro Attends Reception

FL290510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0455 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, headed the group of high-level government officials who attended the reception given tonight by the Cuban Government in honor of Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. A large group representing the diplomatic corps attended the reception, which was held in the Palace of the Revolution.

#### Visits Isle of Youth

FL291652 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived today on the Isle of Youth accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. They were welcomed at the airport by Armando Manresa, alternate member of the Central Committee and Isle of Youth party first secretary, and by other leaders of the people's government and mass organizations.

During their stay on the Isle of Youth, the visitors will tour places of historic, economic, and social interest, including a basic secondary school in the countryside.

Perez de Cuellar arrived in Cuba yesterday at the invitation of Fidel Castro.

#### Comments on Namibia

FL292253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar has said it is a sacred duty for him and the organization which he heads to continue working for Namibia's independence. Perez de Cuellar, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, other UN officials and Cuban Government officials, briefly addressed Namibian students of the (Hendrich Whitboy) basic secondary school in the countryside on the Isle of Youth.

#### RISQUET ADDRESSES MEDAL WINNERS IN ANGOLA

PA290215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Some 300 Cuban workers were presented with the Internationalist Medal last Saturday in Luanda, the capital of Angola, on the occasion of Africa Day. The ceremony was attended by Jorge Risquet, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, who underlined the struggle of the Angolan people against Portuguese colonialism and the subsequent combat in which they shattered the myth of the invincibility of South African troops, with their victory over them on 27 March 1976. But that victory, Risquet noted, did not mean peace for the Angolan people but the beginning of the third war of liberation.

The Cuban leader pointed out that the recent success of the Angolan Armed Forces in defeating a South African band trying to sabotage oil installations in Cabinda is the most eloquent and heroic tribute to the African people on the eve of their day of the 22d anniversary of the founding of the OAU.

Later, the Cuban ambassador in Luanda, Rodolfo Puentes Ferro, read a message from Fidel Castro to his Angolan counterpart, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on the occasion. In the message, the top Cuban leader reiterated his support for Angolan proposals to find a just, acceptable solution to the conflict of southwest Africa.

## Salutes Combined Brigade

FL291900 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1404 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Party Politburo and Secretariat member Jorge Risquet has saluted Cuban-Angolan wood-cutting brigade for its achievements in the (Maiombi) Jungle. Risquet rewarded them with a banner for achieving extraordinary results in a simple but moving ceremony in the area where the brigade works. The (Hernando Milan) International Contingent composed of 500 Cuban workers and about the same number of Angolans work the immense forest reserves of the (Caivilda) Province in Angola. The contingent began its productive campaign during mid-May, after the rainy season ended. The wood-cutting brigade one of four in (Maiombi), cut 5,000 cubic meters of wood in 13 days. A month had been allotted to cut that amount.

In observance of Forestry Workers Day on 21 June, the brigade pledged to reach the second goal, 10,000 cubic meters. The general impression is that it will surpass that goal and could reach its third goal during that time.

Jorge Risquet said any brigade that cuts 25,000 cubic meters by 20 July would be quickly transferred from (Maiombi) to Havana so its members can participate in the 26 July Guantanamo festivities, in honor of the unparalleled achievements that they will have accomplished.

VEIGA ANNOUNCES LABOR CONFERENCE ON DEBT

FL291820 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 May 85

[Summary] Roberto Viega, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, has announced that a trade union conference of Latin American and Caribbean workers would be held from 15 to 17 July in Havana. The conference will deal exclusively with the foreign debt crisis.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO TRAVEL TO VENEZUELA

FL291556 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Press and diplomatic sources in Caracas have reported that Cuban Foreign Minister Ididoro Malmierca will travel to Venezuela next week on an unofficial visit to participate in an international symposium. The symposium entitled Education for Peace was organized by the Newman Foundation and the University of Peace, founded by the UN. The Caracas press pointed out that a meeting is predicted between Malmierca and his Venezuelan counterpart Simon Alberto Consalvi [as heard] to discuss bilateral relations.

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY COOPERATION MEETING OPENS

FL282223 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The 48th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy has opened in Havana. Commission Chairman Adronik Petrosyants talked about the importance of the atom for the benefit of man, especially in the medical sciences.

Fidel Castro Diaz, executive secretary of Cuba's Atomic Energy Commission, provided details on the development of this activity in our country, now on its 25th year.

[Begin recording] During these years, amid the existing difficulties, the blockade, and the imperialist aggressions, the groundwork has been laid for our nuclear science and technology. Our modest achievements during this period would not have been possible without the cooperation of the USSR and other socialist members of CEMA. Alongside Cuban workers and specialists they, in a [word indistinct] manner, materialized the great projects included in our country's development program for this area. [end recording]

NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT, INSTRUMENTS ON EXHIBIT

F1292050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1427 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] For the first time outside Europe, an exhibit of nuclear equipment and instruments from socialist areas began last night in Havana. The opening speech was delivered by (Miroslav Erman), director of the (Interagdominstrum) Union, which is made up of 15 members from the Soviet Union, CSSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and the GDR. Several articles for the construction of nuclear equipment and the radiation-protection technology as well as equipment with isotopic sources of radiation and special devices compose the exhibit in the lobby of the Hotel Havana Libre. Managers, specialists, and representatives from Cuban institutions and businesses toured the different areas of exposition, which can be visited by making arrangements in advance.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL EXPOSITION OPENS ON 28 MAY

F1290200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The first exposition called French Presence in Cuba was inaugurated today at the Cuba pavilion with the participation of around 40 enterprises from that European country dealing with the production of foodstuffs, equipment, diverse parts, and permeable materials.

Jose Miguel Diaz Mirabal, president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, said at the opening ceremony that the organization of the exposition by the French commerce affairs promotion office is a concrete example of the existing good relations between the two countries.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH MITTERRAND'S ADVISER

F1280334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations, has received Mr Guy Penne, adviser to the French president on African affairs. During the meeting, diverse aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations between Cuba and France were discussed.

NICARAGUA SAYS U.S. SPY PLANES VIOLATE AIRSPACE

PA300407 Havana International Service in English 0304 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Sandinist military sources confirmed U.S. spy planes have been violating Nicaragua's airspace. Managua says for the past few days U-2 and RC-135 reconnaissance jets have flown over strategic military positions. They have also been spying on the Momotombo geothermal power plant, which produces 25 percent of Nicaragua's electricity.

Sandinist intelligence reports that Honduras-based spy planes have also shown interest in the new airport going up at Punta Huete. The U.S. spying coincides with two other airspace violations late Monday and early Tuesday, when Sandinist antiaircraft guns drove off two unidentified planes in two separate incidents near Managua.